

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 8999. 號二十一月四年大十七百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

日廿月三年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SUNATOW, QUENCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manila, C. HENKINS & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GAMA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

— and —
BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854,
AND 25TH DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF
30TH APRIL, 1862.

Francs, £ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 30,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, ... 20,000,000 200,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris,
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St.,
E.C.
AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNA,
Manager.

Office in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, ... 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. B. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. — S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. — F. D. SASCOON, Esq.
A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, ... JAMES GREGG, Esq.
Manager.

Shanghai, ... EWEN CAMPBELL, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREGG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference,

BY

WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYER,

Price: \$1.

Shanghai, ... Katty & Co.
Hongkong, " China Mail" Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I have this day authorized Mr J. V. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura-
tion.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-
partnership from the First day of
January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-
brokers at this Port, under the style of
MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS,
E. C. RAY,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have established branches of our
Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr
E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to sign by
procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO.
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed
SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER
at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS,
1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
at the Ports of Takao and Tsinanfu.

P. F. DA SILVA,
Formosa, April 1, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is herewith notified that a CUSTOM
HOUSE has been established at
HUI-HOW (惠口), the Treaty Port of
KIUNGKOW (瓊州), and has been
opened for transaction of business under
this day's date.

H. O. BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Kiungchow Customs,
Hoi-how, April 1, 1876.

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE DOCKS being now completed, are
capable of DOCKING any size VESSELS
frequenting this Port, and executing any
REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER,
IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c.,
always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, ... 455 Feet.
Breadth do, ... 92 "

Depth of Water, Springs, 24 "
do, do, Neaps, 21 "

The following Rates will be charged until
further notice:—

Recouping, including Dockage, Shor-
ing, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum,
80 cents per Sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dock-
age, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35
cents per ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dock-
age, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80
cents per ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to

W. B. SPRATT & CO.,
9, Praya East.

Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRST Class Fare on the Hongkong and
Canton route has been Reduced to \$3
for Single trip and \$5 Return.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has
been REMOVED to No. 1, Queen's
Road, corner of Ice House Lane.

W. H. NOTLEY,
Agent, Messrs. Henry S. King & Co.,
London.

Hongkong, April 16, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO. have opened
their first delivery of New
Goods for the coming Season, to
which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-
made Costumes in a variety of
Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered
Linen, Printed, Cambric,
White Brilliant and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric
Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress
Materials in all the newest
designs.

French Millinery of the latest
fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and
Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little
Wanzer" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

Annual General Meeting of Seafarers.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Seafarers
of St. John's Cathedral Church will be held at the Vestry on Thursday, the
27th day of April instant, at 4.30 p.m., for
the purpose of electing two Trustees for
the ensuing year, and for passing the
Accounts of the Treasurer, under the
provisions of Clauses 4 and 16 of Ordinance
No. 2 of 1847.

EDMUND SHARP,
Trustee and Treasurer to the Body of Trustees.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876.

LOST.

ON Friday, the 14th Instant.—A small
white MANILA DOG; answers to
the name of "LONSLIE."

It was last seen near the Cathedral.

Any one bringing the same to MACLEWEN,
FRICKEL & CO.'s Store will be rewarded.

J. G. SMITH.

Hongkong, April 18, 1876.

WANTED.

A N Experienced European FEMALE to
accompany a Family with 3 Children
to England. Terms, a free Passage.

Applications to be sent to the Office of
this paper, addressed "A. B. C."

Hongkong, April 11, 1876.

ap25

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.

Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Bars and Tins.

MAEWEEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc- tions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th April, 1876, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road,

A Collection of Chinese and Japanese CURIOS, comprising—Lacqueredware, Enamelled Vases, Cups, Bowls and Jars, Porcelain Vases, and Orna- ments, Satsuma Vases, a variety of Bronzes, Ivory and Wood Carvings, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be des-
patched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, on MONDAY, the 1st May,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 30th instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day: all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 1, 1876.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF
PEKING" will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mita Biki S. S. Company
will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 15, 1876.

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FOR SALE.

BISCUIT FLOUR.

A Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and
CHILDREN.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY
Co., LIMITED.
In Tins Containing 6 lbs.
Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

my8

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office. Price \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

TO LET.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE House No. 35, Wellington Street,
lately in the occupation of Messrs
Rose & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
Miss GARRETT.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.)

The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street,
now in the occupation of Mr. HAUSCHILD.
(And with occupation from 1st May next.)

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace, at present in the occupation of
Dr. STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.
THE Premises in Queen's Road Central,
known as the "London Inn."

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 89, Praya,
lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR &
THOMSON. Also Office and Godown
situated in the rear of the Messageries
Maritimes Office.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.
Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street,
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

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Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£5,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TALES

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distri-
buted among Policy Holders, annually, in
CASH, the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matches, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF
PEKING" will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.A Steamer of the Mita Biki S. S. Company
will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 15, 1876.

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Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

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THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CRED-
ITORS and other Persons having
any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or
against the Estate of JOHN WOTHER-
SPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom
of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July,
1871, and whose Will was duly proved in
the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme
Court of Hongkong, by WILLIAM HENRY
BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hong-
kong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Adminis-
tration with the Will annexed were duly
granted by the said Court on the 10th day
of March, 1876, are hereby required to
SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of
their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said WILL-
IAM HENRY BRERETON, on or before the
1st day of July next; and notice is hereby
also given, that at the expiration of the last
mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY
BRERETON will be liable in respect of the
Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON
amongst the parties entitled thereto, having
regard to the CLAIMS of which he has then
had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY
BRERETON will not be liable for the
Assets or any part thereof so distributed to
any person of whose CLAIMS he has not
had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CRED-
ITORS and other Persons having
any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or
against the Estate of JOHN WOTHER-
SPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom
of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July,
1871, and whose Will was duly proved in
the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme
Court of Hongkong, by WILLIAM HENRY
BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hong-
kong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Adminis-
tration with the Will annexed were duly
granted by the said Court on the 10th day
of March, 1876, are hereby required to
SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of
their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said WILL-
IAM HENRY BRERETON, on or before the
1st day of July next; and notice is hereby
also given, that at the expiration of the last
mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY
BRERETON will be liable in respect of the
Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON
amongst the parties entitled thereto, having
regard to the CLAIMS of which he has then
had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY
BRERETON will not be liable for the
Assets or any part thereof so distributed to
any person of whose CLAIMS he has not
had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BRERETON,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
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Solicitor.

NOTICE.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together, as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*—“This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.”—In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that “Notes” and “Queries” are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

This field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office,

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *o*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor. age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Abbotsford	5 h	Patterson	Brit. str.	649	April 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salon	
Asia	4 c	Molsen	Dan. str.	830	April 21	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Mails	
Benledi	5 c	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	April 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Vokohama	
Bombay	4 k	Smith	Brit. str.	1327	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Salon	
City of Exeter	2 b	(Torley)	Brit. str.	737	April 12	Hop Kee	Bangkok	
Danne	2 b	Clanchy	Brit. str.	661	April 4	Yuen Fat Hong	Yokohama & S. F. Co.	Mails May 1
Duna	4 c	Thornson	Brit. str.	876	April 14	Gilmans & Co.	Shanghai	
Gaelic	3 b	Ridley	Brit. str.	2662	April 13	P. M. S. S. Co.	Manila	
Galley of Lorne	5 b	Burgoyne	Brit. str.	1389	April 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Glamis Castle	4 k	Dickie	Brit. str.	1639	April 21	Remedios & Co.		
Gunga	5 b	Garceau	Foh. str.	797	April 21	Landtine & Co.	K'long Dook	
Hankow	4 c	Symington	Brit. str.	2332	April 19	Siemens & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Mongolia	5 c	Coleman	Brit. str.	1524	April 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.		Repairing
Norden	5 c	Jensen	Dan. str.	778	April 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Pawluxet	4 k	Edmond	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		
Sunda	5 k	Edmond	Brit. str.	1683	April 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Tibre	4 k	Girard	Foh. str.	1098	April 7	7 Messageries Maritimes		
Vancouver	6 c	Shaw	Brit. str.	2923	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Washi	5 b	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	April 17	Landtine & Co.		
Yesso	5 b	Punchard	Brit. str.	569	April 19	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Yotting	2 b		Brit. str.	324	June	K'wok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels								
Abbey Cowper	2 k	Nelson	Brit. bk.	690	April 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu & S. F. Co.	
Alden Bass	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Annie Gray	4 c	Moore	Brit. str.	727	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.		
Canton	7 c	Krunk	Ger. str.	365	April 13	Siemens & Co.	New York	
Charter Oak	4 c	Smith	Amer. str.	963	Nov. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Chow Sye	2 b	Stehmeyer	Siam. str.	462	April 20	Siemens & Co.		
Christina A. P.	8 b	Federico	Amer. str.	176	Jan. 8	Order		
Christian	4 k	Stehr	Ger. str.	280	April 2	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Edward James	4 c	Forbes	Amer. str.	529	Mar. 16	Rozario & Co.		
Fano	3 k	Norby	Dan. str.	387	April 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Forward	2 b	Sirachan	Brit. str.	748	Mar. 8	Rozario & Co.		
Franz	2 b	Hildebrandt	Brit. str.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.		
Glory	2 b	Witt	Siam. str.	449	April 11	Chinese		
Irene	5 k	Hansen	Ger. str.	276	April 16	10 Carlowitz & Co.		
John Sverdrop	2 b	FederSEN	Norw. str.	182	April 6	Frazar & Co.		
Jonathan Chase	4 c	Ourtis	Amer. str.	698	Mar. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Margarite	4 k	Owens	Brit. str.	864	Mar. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	2 k	McKean	Brit. str.	600	April 10	Rozario & Co.		
Notre Dame Auxiliatrix	6 c	Palmer	Amer. str.	722	Mar. 17	Russell & Co.		
Pallas	6 c	Agarot	Foh. str.	790	Mar. 31	Captain		
Shalimar	3 k	Cutter	Brit. str.	421	April 21	Siemens & Co.		
Sydonian	4 c	Bristow	Brit. str.	1896	Mar. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Victor	4 k	Sorenson	Norw. str.	247	April 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c	Blanchard	Span. str.	261	Mar. 17	Brandao & Co.		
Wealthy Pendleton	2 b	Orfeur	Amer. str.	809	Mar. 30	Captain		
Yarra			Brit. str.	463	April 12	Order		
WHAMPoa								
Louise Marie		Laine	Foh. str.	563	April 18	Landstein & Co.	Chefoo	
CANTON								
Hooching		Petersen	Chl. str.	850	April 19	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze		Schultze	Brit. str.	783	April 21	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor. age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
At Canton								
Palos		American	gunboat	306	April 18	W. R. Bridgeman

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fae Wu	117	O'Ryan	H. & W'pos Doh Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kim Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Lintin	69		Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890		H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Gada	50	Scott	P. & O. S. N. Co.
S			

Intimations.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Patented Exclusive for the Patent Knife
Manufacturers, JEWELLERS, and
Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly
cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal
to new cutlery. Packets 3d. each; and tins
5d., 1/-, 2/- and 4/- each.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to
the knife. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish
should be used with his boards.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(Non-Mercurial), Electro-
plate, Plate Glass, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In solid blocks—1d., 2d., & 4d. each, & in boxes.



ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

Silk, Woollen and Manchester

Warehouses,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160
page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,
sent post free, containing full particulars
as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of
every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,
Jewellery, &c.Contractors for Military and Police Clothing
and Accoutrements.Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,

Cutlery,

Carriages,

Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers,

Stationery,

Perfumery,

Books,

Toys, &c. &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Agents for the "Walzer" and the
"Graham" Sewing-Machines for the City
of London.Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-
mission of 2d. per cent.Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-
ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the
Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to
accompany indents and balances drawn for
at 60 days' sight.Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20
in value, are conveyed from London to any
Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform
charge of 1s. per lb.Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and
Regimental Messes.D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,
Paternoster Row, London.

19fe76 1w 52t 19fe77

Unparalleled Success of

Goodall's World-Renowned
Household Specialties.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the
World.This cheap and excellent Sauce
makes the plainest viands palatable,
and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish,
&c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers,
Coffeem., &c. Prepared by

GOODALL BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. Notley, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best, cheapest and most
agreeable Tonic yet introduced.The best remedy known for
Indigestion, General Debility,
Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores
delicate Invalids to health and vigour. Sold
by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best,
and indispensable to every
household and an inestimable
boon to housewives. Makes
delicious puddings with Eggs, Pasty
without Butter, and beautiful light Bread
without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists,
Coffeem., &c. Prepared by

GOODALL BACKHOUSE & Co.

Leeds, England.

18fe76 1w 52t 19jun76

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
—and SARCANthus. OLD BROWN
WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POW-
DER. FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA.Sold by all first class dealers throughout
the World.J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—“A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,”
printed in seven colours.

22ap76 2

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND
WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

Pancreatic Emulsion

AND

Pancreatin.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
Sold by them and all Chemists and Store-
keepers throughout the World.

23may76 1

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of

the very best English manufacture. For
its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the followingEXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.
Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang,
Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,
as Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia,
Jasmin, Wood Violet,

and all other colours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the
choicest Exotics.ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates
the skin to a healthy action and pro-
motes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S ETHEREAL ESSENCE

OF LAVENDER,

a powerful Perfume distilled from the
finest flowers.ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER,
VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL,
GLYCERINE CREAM,and other Specialities and general articles
of Perfumery may be obtained of all
dealers throughout the World,
and of the Manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON
manufacture their articles of one and the
best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each
article is labelled with the firm's name and
address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22au75 13t No.2

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Physician of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secretions
of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all hours
and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:—Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuritis, Whooping Cough, Cramp, &c.

Keating's

Persian Insect-

Destroying Powder.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal

life, but unrivalled in destroying

Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, Mosquitoes, Moths in

Flies, and every other species of Insect.

Sportsmen will find this an invaluable

remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs

as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. This

invaluable article has found so great a sale

that it has tempted others to vend a so-
called article in imitation; the Public are
therefore cautioned to observe that the
packets of the genuine Powder bear the
autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

Extract from a Letter

dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Horning-
ham, near Wimborne, Wilts:—

I must also beg to say that your

Pills are an excellent medicine for me

and I certainly do enjoy good

health, sound sleep, and a good

appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.

I am 78 years old.

Remaining Gentlemen, yours very

respectfully, L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

London.

23au75 1f 26t 23au76

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,

EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
carefully executed.

june30

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

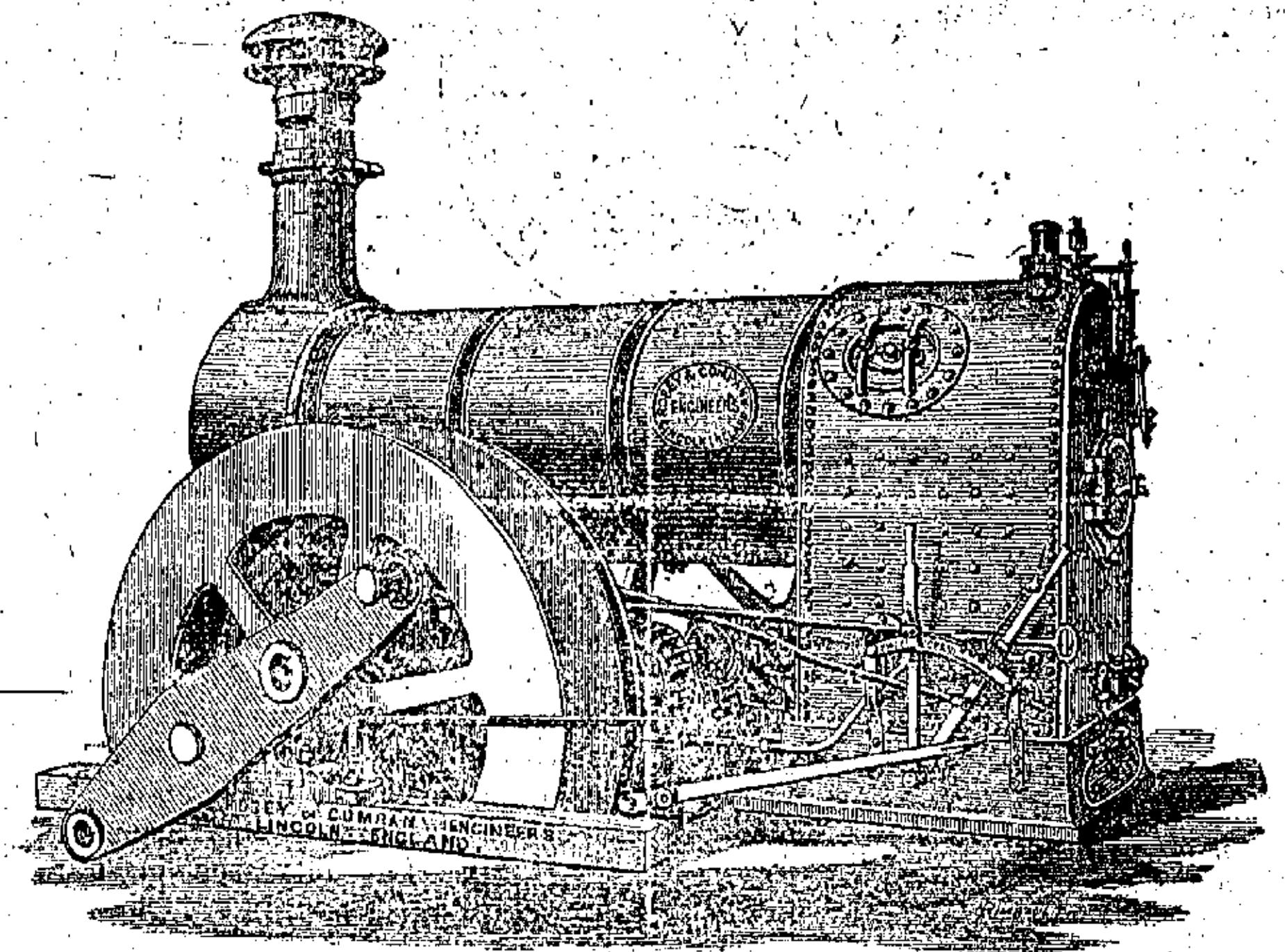
Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

Intimations.

THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.

SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING,
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged
against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the
rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the ad-
vantages of the Semi Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURER:

ROBEY & CO., Lincoln, England. 3

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water,
Contracted

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:

INLAND Lot 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Head & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE Lot 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godown.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

AT YOKOHAMA:

Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bluff, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,084 Taobos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns. Floss silk Press, Comptor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taobos.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Head & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

my1

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAIGNE.

Quar, \$15 per case (1 dozen).

Plats, \$18 " (3 "

5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY

BEARD & CO.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

ap24

Notices to Consignees.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. Vancouver having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for counter-signature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

Agents, S. S. Vancouver.

Hongkong, April 17, 1876.

ap24

FROM BANGKOK.

THE S. S. Benfield, Captain BUCHANAN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for counter-signature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, April 18, 1876.

ap25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. MEIKONG.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Euphrate" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained from THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 19th, at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

ap26

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer C. Fibre from Calcutta are hereby informed that the Cargo will be discharged into Boats and landed at the Company's Godown. In both cases it will lie at the Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery shortly after her arrival.

The above Steamer left Singapore on Saturday, 1st April, for this port.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 5, 1876.

ap23

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP RUSSIA, CAPT. GERARD, FROM LONDON via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

W. PUSTAU & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1876.

ap23

NOTICE.

NO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX. O. S. S. CO.'S S. MANTONOR, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 15th instant, for shipment per S.S. Glauco.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1876.

ap28

Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer Antenor are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft & landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 19th April, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 26th April, 1876, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1876.

ap24

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Company's Steamship

"NESTOR" will be despatched TOMORROW, the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876.

ap24

DEPARTURES.

April 21, Infernet, French steamer, 797, Garreau, Amoy April 20, General, Remond & Co.

April 22, Nestor, British steamer, 144, Courtenay, Shanghai April 18, Amoy 21, General, Butterfield & Swire.

April 22, Beethoven, German barque, 340, R. Haze, Bangkok Mar. 29, Rice, M. L. Chases & Co.

April 22, Thalia, British corvette, 1,456, 6 guns, 400 h.p., Woolcombe, Shanghai April 16.

April 22, Hindostan, British steamer, 22, Mr. Roselli, Bombay April 4, Galle 9, Penang 14, and Singapore 17, Malls and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARED.

Annie Gray, for Vancouver's Island.

Feso, for Swatow, &c.

Nightingale, for San Francisco.

Notre Dame Auxiliatrice, for Saigon.

Forward, for Vancouver's Island.

Nestor, for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Gunga, 13 Chinese, for Hongkong; and 640 for Manila.

Per Nestor, from Shanghai for London, Mr. Kennedy and Mrs. Wilhelms; from Amoy for Straits, 600 Chinese.

Per Hindostan, 1 Chinese.

Per Hindostan, from Southampton; from R. C. Baker, Miss Fanshaw, Mr. W. J. Moxelbrook, B.N., and Mr. R. A. Peters; from Brindisi, Capt. Lee; from Galle, Messrs A. Wood and A. Norton.

For Shanghai, from Venice, Mr. E. Gammon; from Brindisi, Messrs Bourke, C. R. Hole, W. Lenat and Ringor. For Yokohama; from Southampton, Messrs M. J. Hendrie and J. Grundy; from Bombay, Messrs Makai and H. Collett; from Galle, Mr. Harpster. From Panang, 23 Chinese to Hongkong, and 12 to Amoy.

DEPARTED.—Per Norna, 20 Chinese.

Per Esmeralda, for Manila, Miss Deane, Messrs W. Johnson, Rose and F. de Sola.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIIGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "SUNDA" will leave for the above place on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "HINDOSTAN" will leave for the above place on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French steamer Gunga reports: had

squamly weather with much rain, latterly fine clear weather with variable winds.

The British steamer Nestor reports: first part of passage light variable winds and thick weather, latter part fine clear weather and light variable winds mostly from the N.E.

The German barque Beethoven reports: fine weather first 16 days in the Bangkok Gulf to Pulo Obi, thence to Esprit Shoal fresh S.W. winds, thence had squally weather and variable winds, last two days calms and light N.E. winds.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.—

Ex S. S. "VIKING" & "NAPLES."

PRIME Quality Books' DANISH BUTTEREK in tins of 1-lb., 2-lbs., and 4-lbs. each.

BASS' ALE (October brew), in bulk—hds. and kilderkins.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876.

my6

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex S. S. "NAPLES."

A Large Assortment of New Books.

NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE,

GIFT BOOKS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876.

ap24

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

of Hongkong Harbour:—

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Haze.—Mellchers & Co.

Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

ap24

STEAM FOR.

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,

Ancona, Venice, Mediter-

ranean Ports, Southampton

and London;

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and

Australia;

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,

Ancona, Venice, Mediter-

ranean Ports, Southampton

and London;

The publication of this issue commenced

Mr Denny had contended that it was not, but inasmuch as it was confined to blue-jackets and that no private man was allowed in, it was not a public house within the meaning of the Ordinance.

Mr Denny said that since these proceedings had been taken, the place had been wonderfully quiet. This showed considerable improvement in the management.

Mr Russell said the present was an exceptional occurrence; there was a large number of men-of-war in the harbour, and the noise complained of would not be likely to occur again.

Mr Denny observed that this was not the point; the same thing might happen again any day.

Mr Russell said at any rate it was satisfactory to find that Mr Denny's application had done some good.

Mr Denny observed that if the mercantile marine were compelled to take out a license for their houses, the naval marine should also be required to have one. He denied that the house in question was a club.

Mr Russell remarked that this institution might be a nuisance to those in the neighbourhood, but it was a private nuisance if nuisance at all, and not a public one. It might be the subject of a remonstrance, and not of legal proceedings.

Mr Denny said everything in the way of correspondence had been done, and here was Captain Colombe's reply. (Read.) It was to the effect that they did not want to put their neighbours to inconvenience in any way, and the simple objection to them, was enough to set them considering how to move. They could have taken a house, most suitable in every way, next to the new Temperance Hall, but they were objected to there, and fell back upon their present house unwillingly. That it seemed to Capt. Colombe that they were all in the hands of the landlord, whose business it was to arrange matters. The only proposal they had had from him was to move into No. 2, but the next door (No. 3) would be just as likely to object again. "Jack is a Jack," Capt. Colombe continued, "a good deal because of the life he leads when on shore, and the life he leads is forced on him. We want to remove that force, at least here at Hongkong, with the least inconvenience to the inhabitants."

Mr Russell said Capt. Colombe was quite conciliatory. The letter showed that they must remain where they were, because they were objected to everywhere. He must decide against the application, and Mr Denny must take into consideration the constitution of the institution which his Worship must say, was analogous to the Hongkong Club or the German Club, although of course of a different class.

Mr Denny brought forward by way of analogy the case of a public woman selling spirituous liquors by an evasion of the law, and he had no doubt the woman would be at once hauled up, yet it was only for doing what this institution was doing.

Mr Russell thought there was no analogy between an institution under the patronage of Admiral Ryder and under the management of a Committee consisting of Capt. Colombe and others, and the house of a public woman.

Mr Denny said if his Worship decided against him in this application, he would proceed with the motion for the suppression of a public nuisance. In support of this motion he handed in a statement by Dr N. B. Denny, who described the nuisance *seriatim*. There were noises, blasphemous language, vomit, noise continued up to 2 a.m. and renewed at 5 a.m. until 7.30 a.m. He had been put to great inconveniences, and that residence there was intolerable.

Mr Denny then quoted several cases, chiefly that of the King v. Lloyd, a timberman's case; that of Rex v. Moore, a pigeon shooting case.

Mr Russell asked Mr Denny whom he wished to proceed against.

Mr Denny presumed it was the manager; it was no satisfaction to them to proceed against the landlord, a Spanish priest.

Mr Russell asked, was not Capt. Colombe the man to proceed against as lessee?

Mr Denny then continued his address to the Court on the law of the case. He contended that blasphemous language was an offence against decency, that the conduct complained of rendered habitation intolerable to those in the neighbourhood, and that therefore it was a public nuisance. The institution, moreover, was situated in one of Her Majesty's highways.

Mr Russell said the strongest point was the complaint mentioned in the statement, but as for that a speedy remedy could be effected. He would direct an Inspector of nuisances to inspect the place and report thereon. If the nuisance complained of—emanance of noise—smell—was found existing, it could be at once suppressed. But he thought the question at issue was one which should be settled by the landlord, whose property would be deteriorated if improperly employed.

Mr Denny said if his Worship ruled against the application, the neighbours would have only to remove elsewhere.

Mr Russell failed to see how he could help them other than by what had been prescribed. No doubt the subject complained of would be remedied when attention had been called to it. He could not do more at present than to send an Inspector of nuisances to inspect the place. Mr Denny then withdrew.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this morning at the Colonial Offices. There were present the Governor, (Sir Arthur E. Kennedy); the Hon. Sir John Smaile, Chief Justice; the Hon. J. G. Austin, Colonial Secretary; the Hon. J. Bramston, Attorney General; the Hon. U. May, Acting Colonial Treasurer; the Hon. P. Ryrie; the Hon. H. Lowcock; and the Hon. W. Keswick.

THE NEW POWDER MAGAZINE.

The Governor said there was a subject which, with the permission of the Council, he would take the liberty of bringing forward before the regular business of the day was taken. It was with reference to the storage of gunpowder on Stone Cutter's Island. He would shortly state that last year a survey was held by the Master Attendant and Carpenter on the Island, and they found that the hulk in which the gunpowder was at present stored was in quite an unfit state for the purpose, and incapable of repair. Under these circumstances it was therefore necessary to find some suitable place for storing the powder, and the matter having been carefully considered, it was thought that a part of the buildings on Stone Cutter's Island, which as the council were well aware could not be used for any other purpose, might be adapted for the magazine. A separate account had been kept for nine years in regard to the

stowage of gunpowder, and there was now a balance of \$28,600 to the credit of that account, that sum, with the amount for which the powder in store would now sell, would be far more than sufficient to cover the amount they proposed to expend upon the Powder Magazine. It would probably be more satisfactory to the Council if the report of the Surveyor General upon the matter were now read.

The Clerk then read the report of the Surveyor General, dated the 11th inst., as follows:—“I have the honour to hand you herewith the plans of the proposed new Powder Magazine at Stone Cutter's Island. You will perceive that it is proposed to adopt the Chapel to this use, with due regard to economy in every detail as far as is consistent with safety. Plans are also submitted of the proposed quarters for the men in charge of the powder who at present live on board the hulk, and for the permanent guard on duty at the Magazine. The quarters consist of a small house to be erected at some distance off, with kitchen and latrine attached, and is a facsimile of the Harbour Police office lately erected in Aberdeen. The estimate for the entire work according to schedule prices is \$7,800. This high figure is due to the expensive class of material necessary in this description of building, where copper has to take the place of iron throughout, and to the fact that it also includes all internal fittings, rails etc, screwed and nailed in copper and framed in hard wood as a provision against white ants. I beg also to enclose copy of the correspondence with the Harbour Master, upon whose data the plans have been based in regard to storage accommodation and to the housing of the staff in charge. I also understand from the Harbour Master that although the Powder Hulk may possibly founder in a typhoon owing to her rotten condition there is every probability of her fetching \$3,000 if sold by public auction. This amount would therefore be deducted in considering the total outlay in connection with a new powder store at Stone Cutter's Island. The Harbour Master also concurs with me in the opinion that the storage of powder on shore entails the necessity of a wharf projecting into sufficiently deep water to allow of large cargo boats coming alongside and loading at all times of tide without having to use boats. On this point it must be borne in mind that it is in the increased handling of powder barrels caused by the loading and unloading in and out of small boats that lies the risk of accident. The Governor: I put it to the Council whether the witness should be sworn for the sake of precedent in future proceedings of this nature. He undertook to say it was the practice in England to take such evidence on oath.

The Attorney General: The Clerk had not power to swear the witness.

The Governor said he had been examining on several Committees of the House of Commons and had not given his evidence to give evidence.

The Chief Justice said they were now acting as a Court of Judicature and any evidence given should be on oath. It was the practice of Committees of the House of Commons when private Bills were before them, to swear the witness. Of course in this case it was a more matter of form, but he thought the witness should be sworn for the sake of precedent in future proceedings of this nature. He undertook to say it was the practice in England to take such evidence on oath.

The Attorney General: Some witnesses must be called on behalf of the Company to sustain the statements in this preamble.

The Chairman of the Company, Mr H. H. Nelson, was then called forward to give evidence.

The Chief Justice said they were now acting as a Court of Judicature and any evidence given should be on oath. It was the practice of Committees of the House of Commons when private Bills were before them, to swear the witness. Of course in this case it was a more matter of form, but he thought the witness should be sworn for the sake of precedent in future proceedings of this nature. He undertook to say it was the practice in England to take such evidence on oath.

The Attorney General: The Clerk had not power to swear the witness.

The Governor said he had been examining on several Committees of the House of Commons and had not given his evidence to give evidence.

The Chief Justice said that when the Governor had examined it was on a Committee for a public Bill, and not a private one. There was an important difference between the two, because on a public Bill the Committee did not sit in a judicial capacity as on a private one, and did not consequently examine the witnesses on oath.

The Governor: I put it to the Council whether the witness should be sworn or not.

The Hon. W. Keswick: I can scarcely consider that the shares are too high, seeing that they are at a premium.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: What advantage do contributing shareholders get in your Company over non-contributing shareholders?

Witness: That is not settled yet.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: As the case stands at present, there is no inducement to them to help the Company because they get no more than the outsiders. The Company has gone on for ten years, has been prosperous, and how is it that they have found out now that the shares are too large?

The Attorney General: There has been a change in the management of the business within the last ten years.

Witness: I produce letters from Shanghai and Amoy in favour of the proposal.

The Governor: It may be that the shares are too large, and also not sufficiently numerous.

Witness: I know of one instance in which the price of a share has been a drawback to a desirable person, wishing to become a shareholder in the Company.

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Portfolio.

THE CLOUD-STAR.

Far up within the tranquil sky,
Far up it shone;
Floating how gently, silently,
Floating alone!

A sunbeam touched its lofier side
With deepening light;
Then to its inmost soul did glide
Divinely bright.

The cloud transfigured to a star,
Through all its frame
Throbbed in the fervent heavens afar
One pulse of flame;

One pulse of flame, which inward turned
And slowly fed
On its own heart, that burned and burned,
Till almost dead.

The cloud, still imaged as a star,
Waned up the sky;
Waned slowly, pallid, ghost-like, far,
Wholly to die;

But dis so grandly in the sun—
The noonfire's breath—
Methinks the glorious death it won,
Life! life, not death!

Meanwhile a million insect things
Crawl on below,
And gaudy worms on fluttering wings
Fit to and fro;

Blind to that cloud, which grown a star,
Divinely bright,
Waned in the deepening heavens afar
Till lost in light!

—Paul H. Hayne.

THOU AND I.

Strange, strange for thee and me,
Sadly star;

Thou safe, beyond, above,
I 'neath the star;

Thou where flowers deathless spring,
I where they fade;

Thou in God's paradise,
I 'mid the shade.

Thou where each gale breathes balm,
I tempest-tossed;

Thou where true joy is found,
I where 'tis lost;

Thou counting eves thine,
I not the morrow;

Thou learning more of bliss,
I more of sorrow.

Thou in eternal peace,
I 'mid earth's strife;

Thou where care hath no name,
I where 'tis life;

Thou without need of hope,
I where 'tis vain;

Thou with wings dropping light,
I with time's chain.

Strange, strange for thee and me,
Loved, loving ever;

Thou by life's deathless fount,
I near death's river;

Thou winning wisdom's lore,
Strength to trust;

Thou 'mid the seraphim,
I in the dust.

—Phoebe Cary.

PRIDE is a good thing, but when it is duly propped up in ignorance it is perfect. *Vulure.*

THE gravity that we see many people selling under is like the sand ballast that vessels take in for want of better freight.

A MAN rarely speaks of himself without loss. His accusations of himself are always believed; his praises, never.—*Montaigne.*

No other human pursuit is so hostile to the influence of the female sex as the pursuit of athletic sports. No men are entirely beyond the reach of women as the men whose lives are passed in the cultivation of their own physical strength.—*Wilkie Collins* in "Man and Wife."

In poetry we require the miracle. The bee flies among the flowers and gets nectar and marjoram, and generates a new product which is not mint and marjoram, but honey. The chemist mixes hydrogen and oxygen to yield a new product, which is not these, but water; and the poet listens to conversation and beholds all objects in nature to give back, not them, but a new and transcendent whole.—*Emerson.*

Shoot a cannon ball against a column of smoke and it shatters the column, but only an instant when it re-unites. So it is with death. It dissolves the theory we call life, for a second, to be re-united elsewhere for ever.

MADAME de Staél said:—"If I were mistress of fifty languages, I would think in the deep German, converse in the gay French, write in the opinions English; sing in majestic Spanish, deliver a speech in the noble Greek, and make love in the soft Italian."

THERE is no greater sign of your own perfection, than when you find yourself all love and compassion toward them that are very defective and weak.—*Law.*

Beneath a sandal tree a woodman stood
And twanging the axe, and as the strokes were laid
Upon the fragrant trunk, the generous wood
With its own sweets perfumed the crag blade.

Go then and do like a soul endued
With light from heaven, a nature pure and great,
Will place his highest bliss in doing good,
And good for evil give, and love for hate.

—William Cullen Bryant.

MODERN CONVERSATION.

(World.)

To listen to the conversation, if by stub a flame it can indeed be dignified, of the young people of the day is, to any one who has accidentally been absent from London for even one season, to listen to an unknown tongue. Ordinary English is almost entirely eschewed by these young persons, who discourse in a joky and disjointed manner in an effort of their own, compounded apparently of contributions from the turf, the stable, and the vocabulary of the street Arabs, interspersed with ejaculations from French and telling *moreouez* from topical so-as-in broad burlesques. You may listen if you choose; but if you fail in the shibboleth you will find yourself calmly ignored and left to comprehend or not, as the case may be. But it is not only the manner, it is also the master of the discourse that is somewhat appalling to a reflective mind. Disregard of the refinements of the English language and contempt for the commonest restrictions of grammar are bad enough, but the throwing to the winds of every vestige of decency or respect

is far worse, and it is to this state of things that we are approaching with rapid strides. Subjects which should not be so much as named or even alluded to in the presence of ladies are now common topics of conversation before the youngest girl, nay, are often introduced by them, in ignorance, let us charitably hope, of their true meaning. Formerly a married woman of many years' standing would have blushed hotly and have considered that a gentleman had positively insulted her if he had referred to divorce cases and other cognate *scandales*. Now the rule seems to be that anything may be said to, any one; and women appear to be positively ashamed of not knowing every detail of the most unsavoury scandal, instead of, as should be the case, being hotly indignant at such things being referred to in their presence. It proceeds from the very low opinion which men now entertain of women, and which they are at small pains to conceal though they often veil it carelessly and half contemptuously under exaggerated compliment.

And to what is this low opinion due? Chiefly to the conduct of the young married women, who, empty-headed and foolish, think it very dull to be treated with proper deference and respect, and encourage *doubles entendres* and abandon all womanly dignity for the sake of attracting round them an ostentatious court of fast men, who treat them almost as *camarades* to their faces, and sneer at them and pity their husbands behind their backs. Even in these free-and-easy days a man is generally quite keen enough to appreciate at once the sort of woman to whom he is talking, and there but little danger of his commencing a doubtful story without some decided encouragement. The girls have caught the infection from the fast young married women, and endeavour to emulate them in freedom of conversation, jealous of the manner in which their partners are ruthlessly lured away from them, and eager to be quoted as exceptions to the dictum of the day that "girls are so heavy in hand." And their mothers, who should be wiser, are weak enough to argue that it is the fashion; that if their girls are quiet and dignified they will be voted prudish and slow, and that it will diminish their chances of marriage. Indeed, so great is the force of custom, that topics of conversation that would once have appalled them, now appear perfectly natural, and they "see no harm" in their girls talking like others. But even in a purer atmosphere, where the taint of the fast set has not as yet penetrated, conversation, though free from indecency, is still liable to the indiction of being probably slang and certainly indecent. Polo and "hunking," rinking and polo,—on these the changes are rung *ad infinitum*; while it is surely a development peculiar to modern days to hear young men gravely discussing toilettes in all their details with the *levee*-ness of appreciation believed to be peculiar to them.

The reason of the frivolity of general discourse is not difficult to discover: deeper subjects require to be read about and thought over, and the young people of the day would grudge an hour to what they would consider such uninteresting pursuits. Formerly a girl who knew nothing that was going on in the world beyond her immediate circle of friends and round of amusements would have been considered exceptionally ill-informed; it was expected of her that she should be able to converse at least on such simple subjects, for instance, as the loss of the *Deutschland*, the tragedy of the *Mosel*, the Malay war, or even the result of the last election that may have taken place. Now, unless the information is imparted to her by her partners in the ballroom or the skating-rink, she knows nothing whatever of what is passing around her, save indeed the newest piece of scandal or the last-announced marriage. She has no time, even if she possessed the inclination; in London those morning hours that once afforded at least the possibility of quiet reading and intellectual growth have been ruthlessly swept away by the Juggernaut of Fashion and crushed beneath the wheels of the Plimpton skate; in the country she is walking with the sportmen, even if the herself does not shoot, riding to hounds, rowing in the nearest piece of water when the weather is warm, or skating upon it when frost confines the hunters to their loose boxes. Naturally she is too tired for any literature deeper than a light and probably fast novel to prove attractive to her; and indeed, if physical fatigue did not insure this result, the incessant excitement of the life would have much the same effect. If the muscles of the body are left long unused they become stiff and comparatively useless; at least as much may be said for the powers of the mind. If day after day and week after week girls are allowed to live in an incessant whirl of dissipation, never opening a book graver than a novel, and seldom reading even that, never speaking of any subject deeper than the last skating-rink, the next polo-match, or the most remarkable dress of the day, what hope is there that their brains will ever mature into the capacity for better things? Rather, will they not go on from bad to worse.

BURMESE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

It is now generally believed that the Burmese, and, indeed, all the various races and nations of Indo-China, migrated at a remote period from the plateaus of Central Asia, and that they are of mixed origin, possessing some of the characteristics of the Hindoo (the Caucasian) and some of the Chinaman (Mongol). Thus, in person they are short and stout, with the small, oblique eyes, high and prominent cheek-bones, and flat short, and broad nose of the Tartar, Chinese, and Japanese races, and the "raven black" hair, pearl teeth, and olive-brown skin of the Hindoo and Malays; and though of nearly the same stature as the latter, they generally possess the stouter frames of the former. The Burmese are a simple-minded, indolent people, frank and courteous, fond of amusement, and gay-colored apparel, friendly among themselves and hospitable to strangers. They appreciate a quiet life, smoking and gossiping and sleeping through the day, and listening to wild music and singing through half of the night; "avarice" ambition is among them, indeed, a very rare trait of character. Burmese houses are built of teak-wood, palm-leaf, bamboo, rattan, and grass, and are generally raised upon piles four or five feet from the ground, as a preventive against fevers, bred by the great dampness of the climate, and to provide against the inundations of the rainy season. Native villages often consist of but one long and broad street, running through perfect jungles of trees, and beneath and among these, nearly concealed from view, are the little bamboo huts, artfully paved monasteries

and tapering pagodas. The costume of the Burmese is remarkably simple. Both sexes wear a short, white jacket called *an-english*, and the male a *putso* (a piece of silk or cotton cloth, usually the former,) and, of gay colors—red or yellow—about a yard in width and four or five in length, which is worn round the hips; while the women wear a *tenine*, which is a nearly square piece of cloth or silk, sufficiently large to wrap around the body, and fastened merely by tucking the outer end within the other, and consequently it gapes open at every step taken by the wearer, and discloses nearly the whole of one leg; but this exhibition, being "the custom," is not deemed immodest. The men wear gay-colored silk bandanas—*gounbawas*—in adjusting which they sometimes entwist a thick lock of hair; the women wear no head-covering. Both men and women wear their hair long, the former gathering it in a bunch on the top of their head, and the latter comb it straight back from the forehead, and tie it in a knot on the back of the head. The men seldom or never wear any hair upon their faces, unless it might be a very feeble mustache. The sexes generally walk barefooted, though the women oftentimes wear a sort of sandal made after the classical Roman model. The Burmese males are all tattooed from above the hips to the knees with a blackish-blue pigment, and some besides have punctured spots upon the upper part of the body, stained a vermilion color. This tattooing of the thighs is a painful operation. It is done when they are very young, a little at a time, and opium is often administered on such occasions, and deaths from an overdose of this drug or from inflammation are not unfrequent. The diet of the Burmese is both simple and wholesome. The general food of the nations of Southern and Eastern Asia is rice. Of the Burmese we may say that salt fish, rice and *ngapee* and fruits constitute the solid and substantial part of their bill of fare, while betel-nut and the cheroot make quite an enjoyable dessert. The continent *ngapee*, for which there is a very great demand, is made of preserved fish, fish which have arrived at that epicurean stage termed "high"; it is a sort of paste which mixes with rice like the Indian sauce, *chutney*. The betel-nut is extensively used, and most houses have about or near them trellises of the pip-betel plant, which is chewed with the nut. Smoking is universal and continual among both sexes and all ages; cheroots of solid tobacco, but more often a preparation covered with a green leaf wrapper, and some of them of enormous size are used. Burmese boys take to smoking even earlier than do the youths of this country. I have frequently seen babes at their mothers' breast alternating the nourishment of "Nature's N.th" with puffs and puffs at their cheroots. The natives of Burma do not appear to wear so much jewelry as the Hindoos, but they delight especially in ear ornaments. The lobe of the ear is bored to a hole of astonishing size—often an inch in diameter—and in it various articles are worn; pieces of wood, jewels, or rolls of solid gold or silver. When no ornaments are in the ears, the men often put their cheroots or any small article in frequent use, through them, and the women use them as bouquet-holders or flower stands, thus presenting a very comical appearance.—*From the Land of the White Elephant*, by Frank Vincent.

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sounded all round, but there was only sand, it had come down stream and lodged there, and I went up slower than I came down a few. When I told the old man there was part of a scene flying round. He threw up his arms and went into the cabin and cried like a child. I never sailed across him again." The second is of a more perilous character:—"One of my expeditions was among the silver banks of the Antilles—the loveliest place I ever saw, where the white coral grows into curious tree-like shapes. As I stepped along the bottom it seemed as if I was in a frosty forest. Here and there trailed long fronds of green and crimson seaweed. Silver bellied fish flashed about among the deep brown and purple sea ferns, which rose as high as my head. Far as I could see all round in the transparent water were different coloured leaves, and on the floor piles of shells so bright in colour that it seemed as if I had stumbled on place where they kept a stock of broken rainbows. I could not work for a bit, and had a quarter determination to sit down and wait for a mermaid. I guess that these girls live anywhere they select that spot. After walking the inside out of half an hour, I thought I had better get back to work and blast for treasure. A little bit on from where I sat were the remains of a treasure ship. It was a Britisher, I think, and corals had formed all about her, or rather about what had left her. The coral on the bottom and round her showed black spots. That meant a deposit of either iron or silver. I made fairly good haul every time I went down, and sold one piece I found to the *Baron*, of New York. After I left there I had a curious adventure with a shark. I was down on a nasty rock bottom. A man never feels comfortable on them; he can't tell what big creature may be hiding under the huge quarter-deck sea leaves which grow there. The first part of the time I was visited by a porcupine fish, which kept sticking its quills up and bobbing in front of my helmet. Soon after I saw a big shadow fall across me, and looking up there was an infernal shark playing about my tubing. It makes you feel chilly in the back when they're about. He came down to me slick as I looked up. I made at him, but he sheered off. For nearly an hour he worked at it, till I could stand it no longer. If you can keep your head level it's all right, and you're pretty safe if they're not on the sharp. This ugly brute was 20 feet long. I should think, for when I lay down all my length on the bottom he stretched a considerable way ahead of me, and I could see him. They must turn over to bite, and my lying down bothered him. He swam three or four times, and then skulked off to a big thicket of sea weed to consider. I knew he'd come back when he'd settled his mind. It seemed a long while waiting for him. At last it came viciously over me, but like the time before, too far from my arms. The next time I had my chance, and ripped him with a knife as neatly as I could. A shark always remembers he's got business somewhere else when he's out, so off this fellow goes. It is a curious thing, too, that all the sharks about will follow in the blood trail he leaves. I got on my hands and knees, and as he swam off I noticed four dark shadows slip after him. I saw no more that time. They did not like my company."

ADVENTURES AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* the writer of "An Evening with Captain Boyton" gives from the lips of that courageous "tolier in the sea" some of his marvellous tales of what he has gone through in some of his diving operations. We select two:—"Once when I was diving in Delaware Bay a little old paring of a man came up and asked me if I believed in spiritualism. I said, 'not much.' He said if I would go down and see him he'd show me by spiritualism where I could find a treasure ship. When I got there, and we'd had supper, and a liquor or two, he reached down his charts and diagrams, and asked me if I was ready to listen. Then the knocks came as he pointed out along the map, and such a lively row that half began to believe him. I got bitten at last with the idea that the spirits meant it, and I said for \$50 a day I'd throw in with the other world and see if I could raise something. However, that was too much. The old spiritualist would only give me \$25, so at last we agreed that I, to have part of any treasure he found. I was then told he'd show me by spiritualism where I could find a treasure ship. When I got there, and we'd had supper, and a liquor or two, he reached down his charts and diagrams, and asked me if I was ready to listen. Then the knocks came as he pointed out along the map, and such a lively row that half began to believe him. I got bitten at last with the idea that the spirits meant it, and I said for \$50 a day I'd throw in with the other world and see if I could raise something. However, that was too much. The old spiritualist would only give me \$25, so at last we agreed that I, to have part of any treasure he found. I was then told he'd show me by spiritualism where I could find a treasure ship. When I got there, and we'd had supper, and a liquor or two, he reached down his charts and diagrams, and asked me if I was ready to listen. Then the knocks came as he pointed out along the map, and such a lively row that half began to believe him. I got bitten at last with the idea that the spirits meant it, and I said for \$50 a day I'd throw in with the other world and see if I could raise something. However, that was too much. The old spiritualist would only give me \$25, so at last we agreed that I, to have part of any treasure he found. I was then told he'd show me by spiritualism where I could find a treasure ship. When I got there, and we'd had supper, and a liquor or two, he reached down his charts and diagrams, and asked me if I was ready to listen. Then the knocks came as he pointed out along the map, and such a lively row that half began to believe him. I got bitten at last with the idea that the spirits meant it, and I said for \$50 a day I'd throw in with